

The Way to Build up Wrangell:
Patronize Wrangell Merchants

ALASKA

SENTINEL.

Money Spent Here is Used Here;
Send it East, and it is Gone

VOL. 6. NO. 50.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1903.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

SPORTSMEN

Who are attracted to Wrangell more and more every year by the

UNSURPASSED GOOSE AND DUCK SHOOTING IN THIS VICINITY

Can find at this store everything they need in the line of

GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND SUPPLIES

No. 10 and 12 shells, loaded with "Infallible" Smokeless Powder and Chilled Shot

Remington Ejector Guns, Pump Guns, Other
Guns, Tents and Stoves, Rubber Footwear
Oiled Clothing and Mackinaws a Specialty

Motor Launches and Guides for Shooting Parties will be Engaged on Application

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

GANDERBONE'S FORECAST

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OCTOBER.

October is from the Latin "octo," meaning eight. It was the eighth month of the old Roman calendar. This bro't oysters in at the end of August, when they had to be candied like eggs, and the oyster trust always cornered the supply in cold storage. But Rome, like every other nation, had a reformer not too often for reasonable profits in business, and when Numa Pompilius came into power in 713 B. C., he made October the tenth month and busted the oyster trust. He was idolized by a grateful populace, and was only relinquished to private life in his latter days that he might gratify his desire to hunt big game in Africa.

The presidential race will reach Three quarters of a mile, And both the Bills will hit it up In good old-fashioned style. The Platte will shake his big brogans And put up dust and dirt, The giant Taft will grunt and sweat And rip his undershirt; The plaudits of the multitude Will rise in mighty peals, And the watchful Teddy Bear will nip At William Howard's heels.

The pink mud guards of Sunny Jim will catch the frost descending, and turn a fine autumnal red, with the burning sumac blending; the frost will thin out Mr. Kern's elaborate chin thicket, and each of these hair-bearing tails will go some on his ticket.

The frost will paint the sassafras a deep and glowing red, and the farm hand will resume his howl for blankets on his bed. The plant-exuded phosphorus will gossamer the air, the stiff rheumatic will put on his wind-proof underwear. The southward moving ducks will quack upon the reeded lakes, and man will line himself inside with buttered flannel cakes.

The women will parade beneath the big sky-scraper hats, and gay lines strung to steady them will anchor in their rats; and every time the wind blows brisk, with many screams and squeals, they'll all turn turtle and will fan the azure with their heels.

The trapper will unto the woods To live the life of Crusoe, And the quail will balance on a rail And whistle like Caruso.

The poor hay fever patient will return from his retreat, and every time his nose goes off and honks upon the street, we'll scramble for the nearest curb as fast as we can dart, believing that his lusty sneeze is some skiddoo cart.

The candidate will press his suit and tell his little jokes while he is handing out cigars they name for famous folks; and notwithstanding all the harm this sort of smoke has done us, we'll all walk up again and try his deadly "Mrs. Gunness."

After the 25th of October will be under the influence of the sodical sign Scorpio, the crustacean. Persons born in Scorpio are lobsters, and are mostly actors and baseball players. They have remarkable foresight. Among other things, they can tell when the hired girl is going to quit, and always give her notice first.

The armored football player will cavort in padded pants, and butt to beat a Billy goat, while frenzied thousands dance. He'll out the foe with glass hid in his padarewsl mop, and when they pile on sacks he'll do a war dance on the top. The college men will all get up and yell like Kingdom Come; the college girls will swallow six or seven gobs of gum; the autumn sun will be obscured by colors, horns and hats; the catapulting end will cave the other fellows slats; the giant centers will collide like two excursion trains; the guards will paw the earth and scramble one another's brains; and when the ambulance drives up, with great vociferation, the howling mob will give three cheers for higher education.

The first frost-ripened Hickory nuts Will rattle to the ground, And local option will put on The blower all around.

The hunter's moon will sail the sky, The bee will duck the clover, And the other Wright in France will knock The effel tower over.

The flower for October is the hop, and this signifies that the fates are against prohibition in one month of the year, anyway. Our gad-abouting fleet will throw a scare into Japan, and shell the Chinese coast until they tell the age of An; and old John Rockefeller will observe October nine with a big barn dance at Forest

CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

has just received a new shipment of

Men's Fall and Winter Clothing

in all latest styles, at prices to suit all

WE ARE SOLE WRANGELL AGENTS FOR

WORK BROS. COMPANY

The largest made-to-order tailoring house in the world.

Come and have your measure taken by a practical tailor.

Best of style and fit guaranteed and the prices are right

Don't You Know

that it is our earnest endeavor to place before the public

The Best Quality

OF GOOD THINGS TO EAT

BEST THINGS TO WEAR

SAFEST AMMUNITION TO SHOOT

TRY US

St. Michael Trading Co.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 8:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednes.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S-EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers-Native service, 2:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening except Sat.
HARRY P. CONSER, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 1:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:00 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:00.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMAREE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

WITH PENCIL AND SHEARS

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

WANTED.—I want to buy some logs for wood. Hemlock preferred, but will take spruce. GEORGE SNYDER

The next time you write back home, send 'em a prospectus.

Fred Willson has bought Frank Waterbury's new power boat.

Al Osborne is having a new cabin built in the western end of town.

Mr. Miles has bought a gasoline engine, and will install it in a boat.

A very enjoyable dance took place at Red Men's Hall, Saturday night.

Frank Waterbury is disposing of his personal effects, intending to leave this section.

About eight hundred ducks were brought in from the flats during the past week.

Chief Shakes and crew left the first of the week for Telegraph Creek, to meet a party of hunters.

About twenty feet of new walk has been built on the hill near the Mantle property.

Meess. Wellesley, Tucker and West left out Tuesday in the Ethel R. for a deer hunt.

Henry Danningberg came in from the Sulzer mines by the last trip of the Uncle Dan.

The Wrangell Shingle mill is running with three men, and turning out a lot of fine shingles.

Captain Bruce was not lost, as stated last week, but turned up safe and sound on the Uncle Dan.

Owing to the scarcity of steampans, the town has been out of meat for a week—except for ducks and geese.

"Bobbie Burns" and Frank Dandy left Tuesday in Frank's coal oil boat for an exploration of Mitkof Island.

We erred last week in stating that a Petersburg bidder bought the Husby launch. Al Osborne was the buyer.

Commencing with the first of next month, the west coast mail boat will make semi-monthly trips for the next four months.

Mr. and Mrs. Jorgen Berg came in from Aaron Creek, Tuesday, in the launch Sentinel, and will leave on the first boat for Seattle.

Charley Roos is getting out the timbers for a new power boat, which he will use for fishing purposes. Hans Nelson will do the work.

After practicing his profession along the west coast for some weeks, Dr. Emery returned to Wrangell last week. He expects to soon visit Hobnab, Killisnoo and Kaake.

W. G. Thomas sold the steam engine of the Ira to Charley Lot, for installation in a new boat. The Ira has been remodeled and is now powered with a gasoline engine.

Fred Strickland sends to Postmaster Worden some pictures of the mill, flume and mines of the Porcupine Gold Mining Co., near Haines, which show that to be a big industry.

All the vegetables in town, except those grown in local gardens, were consumed during the last long interval between boats from the south. And this, too, with thousands of acres of the finest vegetable lands lying out of doors situated within ten miles from town, at the mouth of the river.

Low bush cranberries are ripe and quite numerous in the swampy land east of town.

Peter Bandre is having his big schooner remodeled, and will put in a big coal oil engine.

Fred Leonard has bought a home in the eastern part of town, and will establish a permanent residence there.

Some of the big game hunters are returning from Cassiar, reporting good returns from the season's hunting.

Nick Parsons and J. A. Mason recently lost 25,000 feet of logs in a gale which broke up their raft in the Narrows.

Mr. Lemieux has been having a coal house fixed up in the building next to Woodbridge & Lowery's marble shop.

Frank Davis came in on the Cottage City, and Marshal Grant has fitted up an extra cell at the jail and doubled his force of deputies.

Mr. Pond of Juneau came down here last week in the interest of the Alaska exhibit at the Seattle exposition. He left for the west coast by the last trip of the Uncle Dan.

The demand for cottages and cabins in Wrangell has absorbed the available supply, and it looks as though someone would do a good stroke of business by building some new ones.

P. H. Gray is constantly adding to the collection of stuffed Alaskan birds which he will exhibit at the Seattle exposition next year. The collection now comprises specimens of almost every bird known to this country.

The boundary survey party arrived down the river this week from their camp on the Iskut, having ceased operations for this season. Mr. Eaton, the American attache, came down several days ahead of the Canadian party.

During the month of September just past there was a rainfall which aggregated 15.96 inches. The greatest rainfall for one day was on the 27th, when 2.17 inches fell. There was one light frost, but the lowest point reached by mercury was 34 degrees above zero.

Hill, and unfermented wine, the third month since he's had to make a payment on that fine.
And then November third will come, When all of us shall vote, And one of the two Bills will have To be the Billy goat.

Frank Davis, the traveling man, has procured a lot of "Alaska" wheat seed, and will sow a few acres just as an experiment on his ranch near Davidson Glacier. He informed a reporter that if he got good results from this trial, he would quit the road and go to raising the wheat on a large scale. We would suggest that he use the crop in fattening ice-creamers for market.

Wes. Hanthorn came up from Ketchikan on the Cottage City, and will stay in town during the winter.

Five or six traveling men came up on the Cottage City from Ketchikan.

Laundryman Wm. Cook brings us several heads of as fine cauliflower as one will find anywhere, which he raised in his garden.

D. S. Whitfield has a collection of photos which he took at the scene of the late shipwreck on Coronation Island.

Readers will notice the Ganderbone Forecast for October, which appears in this number. This will be made a regular monthly feature of this paper in the future, we having secured the service at considerable expense.

Some bright new patches have been put into the walk across the government reserve.

Ed Lyons' launch and hunting party got in yesterday from a week's hunt for ducks on the flats.

If you don't like to write letters, just give us two dollars, and we will write a letter each week for a whole year to any address in the United States. And we pay the postage.

The heavy rains of the past week or two have caused the disappearance of nearly all the snow from the neighboring high hills.

SEND A

PROSPECTUS

TO YOUR

FRIENDS

"BACK HOME"

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS & COPYRIGHTS
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & CO. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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THE WILLIAMSON HAFFNER CO
OUR CUTS TALK
ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS
DENVER

The Shurick Drug Co.

S. C. SHURICK, M. D., Proprietor

Purest of Drugs and Chemicals

Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, Stationery, Postals and Imperial Candies. Exclusive Wrangell Agent for the Famous Palmer's Perfumes and Toilet Preparations

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt and Careful Attention

Courteous Treatment and Correct Prices Always Assured

Come in and Inspect our Line of Perfumeries and Toilet Articles
WRANGELL DRUG COMPANY

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VRANGEL.....ALASKA.

When troubles start they come one's way like a string of beads.

Heads of sensible women are never thatched with blondined tresses.

Money isn't everything—well, perhaps not; but it's about 99% per cent.

Many a man has been bunkoed by judging a woman's disposition by her smile.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, they say. But who wants to gather moss anyway?

From its Guinness farm Laporte has harvested a large and profitable crop of sightseers.

The Filipinos think they want independence. What do they think they would do with it?

So far the detectives have turned up no evidence to prove that Mrs. Guinness ever wore a Merry Widow hat.

If the man who says that he owns Chicago will let it grow a few more years it will become valuable property.

A diplomat is a man with an ax to grind who gets another man to turn the grindstone and makes him believe that he is being entertained.

The versatile Czar of all the Russias had thirty-one men hanged on one day—and then distributed 3,000 boxes of candy to the school children.

We learn from the Milwaukee Sentinel that "there is a trust in ice cream." When will we hear the glad tidings that there is one in the soup?

A hole 600 feet deep and half a mile wide has been found in Arizona. It might be utilized as a last resting place for the joint-statehood proposition.

King Edward has begun to punish members of parliament who do not vote to suit him. It may be that during his recent conference with the Czar Edward got a few pointers on constitutions and how to fool with them.

A tramp recently prevented a wreck on a New England railroad and explained that he did it as a mark of his gratitude for many free rides. Still it is not likely that there will be any attempt to make the bumpers more comfortable than they have been in the past.

A 13-year-old negro girl won the spelling championship of the United States. Mr. Joe Gans is the champion lightweight fighter of the world. Booker T. Washington is undoubtedly the most successful uplifter going. Let us, however, proudly herald the fact that the one-armed man who recently swam the Niagara rapids was white.

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, who died recently, was the author of "The Workers," a book on the laboring man which has remained vital through a decade of interesting literature on social conditions. The reason for the life of the book was that it recorded the author's actual experience for a year and a half as a working man. He lived by the labor of his hands in field, ditch and mining camp; he played the game fairly, and did not help himself out by "money from home" or checks from his publishers. He knew what it was to be out of a job and "on his uppers." That is why his material was fresh and vivid when he returned to the professor's easy chair to write the story of his experience.

Philadelphia has recently gone through an experience which the majority of its citizens would not care to repeat. The occasion was "Tag day." Large numbers of attractive young women interested in a charitable work had prepared small tags representing various sums of money. These they took with them into the streets and public conveyances and into stores and business offices. Whenever a person was induced to give anything a tag for the amount was pinned on his coat. The presence of one tag by no means conferred immunity. Rather was it a sign to other solicitors that the wearer was an "easy mark," and so he was importuned further, until he became all gummed up with tags. The ostensible spirit of the fun is not enough to redeem so bold a method of hold-up, and those who do give, even if they grin, are left in a rebellious frame of mind not conducive to future benefactions. How to raise money for good works in worthy ways might well form a course of study in the new schools of social science.

Grover Cleveland died full of honors and with a firm hold upon the respect and esteem of his countrymen which death cannot relax. After a time of bitter controversies and fierce combats that would have broken a weaker nature he passed from the field of politics to a serene and useful private life. During the storm and stress period his distinguishing trait was courage. This courage sometimes caused him to persevere in mistakes, but it was of immense value to the country, and its genuineness was proved by the fact that he never required popularity as an indis-

pensable support. It was a native gift that made Mr. Cleveland a great man when he came to face great responsibilities. He had had little preparation for the presidency. Of the education of the schools he had as much as other men who have held office, but he had no schooling or practice in federal politics and was not known at all as a student or publicist. The little that had been heard of him when he was first proposed as a Democratic candidate in 1884 was that he had made a good Governor of New York. His courage and strong common sense were what brought him through with a creditable record and they enabled him to rise to the new and more serious demands upon him. From the first he had no master, no boss. Men who enjoyed a national reputation when he was living in obscurity and who expected to dictate to him resented his independence, but they soon gave up trying to overcome it. Perhaps he could have accomplished more if he had been better skilled in the arts of diplomacy, but if he stood repellent and aloof, if he did not conquer the people by charm of manner, he did compel them to love him because of the enemies he made, and that is saying much. His refusal to compromise with powerful and unscrupulous factions that seemed strong enough at times to make or mar his fortune won him a well-deserved confidence and will add to his fame in the pages of history. If he was a poor politician his name is a lasting rebuke to the cowardice of politicians. And he set a good example, too, in the silence with which he bore much virulent and unmerited abuse. That he felt the abuse was certain, but, as he indicated in a letter which was published not many months ago, he was content to let time be the judge between him and those who assailed him most viciously. In his later years the sterner features of his nature softened, though there was no surrender of his convictions, and he grew steadily in mind and character. It is significant that he had a very attractive personality for scholars, literary men, artists, men of the highest intellectuality, as a list of his associates in recent years would show. This of itself should suffice to destroy erroneous ideas of him that were an inheritance from the old political controversies, and it is a satisfaction to know that he came into his own long before his death.



Science AND Invention

Accounts of twenty-two waterspouts noted on nine Swiss lakes have been collected by Prof. J. Fruh. That of June 19, 1905, on Lake Zug, was about 20 yards in diameter, and it stirred up the lake over a radius of perhaps 100 yards. Several photographs were secured. The whirling column—more than half a mile high—was hollow, had a left-handed motion and traveled eastward at the rate of a little more than seven miles an hour. No important evidence was found that any of these waterspouts were produced by the meeting of opposite winds.

C. G. Bates of the United States Forest Service has found in western Arkansas a species of hickory, locally known as "bull," or "alligator," hickory, which exhibits remarkable resistance to the effects of drought, as well as to forest fires. Its small, thick-skinned leaves are assigned as a principal cause of its drought-defying powers. Like other hickories, it also sends down into the soil a long, strong taproot. Mr. Bates suggests that this tree would be useful for planting in prairie States and in dry situations in other localities. When fires frequently occur, the alligator hickory is the sole survivor.

In a recent book on "The Evolution of Dress," W. M. Webb shows that many details of modern dress, generally regarded as products of caprice or accident, or of the invention of tailors and milliners, are traceable to primitive forms, and that fashion in costume is the result of a process of evolution in which early ideas continually crop out. The earliest form of dress seems to have been the shawl, or wrapper, and fringes date back to the first loom. The bathtub is traced to the original fastening of the first cloth headress. Puttees are as old as Mycenae. A mystery yet unexplained is the sewing of the buttons on the right-hand side of a man's coat and the left-hand side of a woman's.

A bold and interesting generalization concerning the vast effects which malaria may have produced on the history of great and famous nations and peoples has recently appeared in England in the form of a book by W. H. S. Jones, supplemented with an introduction by Maj. Ronald Ross. It is suggested that the mosquito has been largely responsible for the decline of certain nations, as, for instance, Greece, in the character of whose people historians have recorded a great change during the fourth century before the Christian era. Major Ross's investigations suggest that malaria may have been introduced into Greece at that time. The conclusion is also drawn that malaria did not exist in Italy much before 200 B. C., and the suggestion is made that Hannibal's army introduced it. "Malaria," says M. Jones, "made the Greek weak and inefficient; it turned the sterner Roman into a bloodthirsty brute—atra bills made its victims men." The moral seems to be that nations, like individuals, should beware of mosquitoes.



THE CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

Together when history dawned upon the continent, together when the white man drove them past the Mississippi, and together in the twilight of the tribes, the Choctaws and the Chickasaws are passing into the body politic and the citizenship of Oklahoma side by side. These two tribes—now 70 per cent of mixed blood, and nearly all as capable a set of citizens as their white neighbors—can hardly be dealt with in separate stories.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws, both of Mobillian stock, lived in Mississippi when De Soto marched across the land, and the Chickasaws gave him some terrific battles. When the French rose into power in Louisiana, the two tribes disagreed. The Choctaws fought for the French and the Chickasaws boldly withstood the invaders. Several French expeditions were defeated, a number of French officers were burned at the stake, and the Chickasaws, allied with the Natchez, threatened New Orleans. Only the courage of the colonists and the assistance of the Choctaws saved Louisiana.

In later years the tribes grew friendly again, refrained from trouble with the whites, and even fought the Creek and Seminole for the paleface intruder. This did not save them from exile, and, about seventy years ago, the two tribes totaling about 20,000, were taken to Indian territory. There they flourished and grew rich, only to lose lands, wealth and slaves during the Civil War. Since that time they have climbed steadily up again, and have intermixed continually with the whites.

When the rolls were prepared for allotment last year, the Choctaws had about 19,000 full and mixed-blood members, and the Chickasaws about 8,000. These rolls must have been gloriously swelled somehow, for the State census of Oklahoma shows only about 17,000 Indians in the counties that once composed the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Nearly 10,000 negroes and 2,200 intermarried whites were also included in the allotments. With the Chickasaws, and, it is said, retaining to the last their sun worship and other strange Aztec rites, live the remnant of the Natchez, perhaps 800 souls.

It has been repeatedly asserted by army officers who have served in both Indian territory and the Philippines that the language of the Igorrotes is identical with that of the Mobillian Indians, which would indicate that these tribes came from the orient countless ages gone by. There are many tribes on the Pacific coast bearing the unmistakable stamp of Chinese and Japanese extraction, and others which have customs, totems and tattooing methods similar to the tribes of the Pacific.

POLITENESS IN WASHINGTON.

A City of Leisurely Ways and Proud Yet Courteous Manners.

Washington is bounded on the east by the Capitol and on the west by the White House. Between them flows a restless stream of sightseers. There may be other districts of the national capital worth seeing, but only a Washingtonian knows it. The tourist has time and strength only to hit the high places.

In New York there are probably as many tourists as in Washington, but with this difference, the New Yorker does not mind mixing with the tourist class. In fact, if the tourist have money and a fondness for Broadway and contiguous resorts, the New Yorker is more than willing, so Mr. Tourist emerges his identity with the New York "push." Washingtonians never let you forget you are a tourist. Resident women slightly raise their skirts when they happen to rub elbows with a mere tourist of the same sex in a hotel or department store elevator. A Washingtonian looks straight ahead at nothing; the tourist is known by the angle at which she crooks her neck.

Resident Washington is divided into three distinct sets—old families, people with money and people without money. Those without money work hard to keep up appearances with those who have money. Those with money work hard to secure social recognition from the old families. The old families are indifferent equally to those with money and those without. The hardest-worked class of all are those who, having accepted public office and removed their lares and penates to the national capital, find that the salary will not pay for the game. You know their women folk by the fact that they wear ready-made gowns. Your real Washingtonian considers the wearing of factory-made garments equivalent to sinking to the lowest sartorial depths.

Washingtonians do not hurry home from work. If you are anybody at all in Washington you must be leisurely. Only as a tourist do you hurry, and after a conductor has held you at arm's length when you are too hasty in boarding or leaving a car you begin to slow down, too. There is no rush hour in Washington, and there are cars enough to go around. Likewise you can cross the street at any point along the block without danger of being run down, yelled at or told to "step lively." Politeness seems really common in Washington, and courtesy possible even in ten-dollar-a-week clerks. Drop into a real estate office. The young man

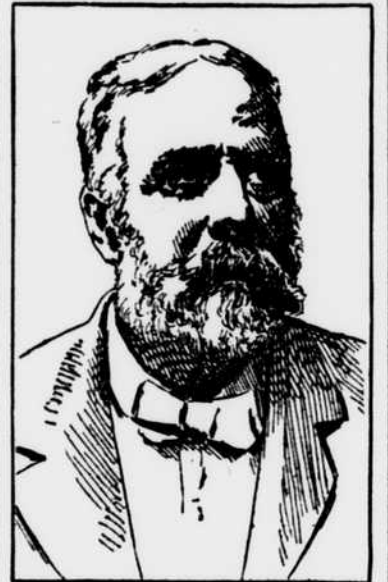
behind the counter not only informs you how easily you could rent an apartment in the house occupied by Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's social secretary, but he advises you as to employment agencies. And he stands up so long as you are in the office. In New York, the would-be tenant, man or woman, stands up—and the agent sits down—with his feet on a table if it is good renting weather; and it is much the same in other cities.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

World-Famous Journalist Dies in Cincinnati.

One of the leaders in American journalism for over half a century and a man widely known as a magazine and editorial writer died in Cincinnati recently when Murat Halstead passed away. He was one of the most noted writers of the last half of the nineteenth century and one of the strongest tributes to his lucidness as a writer was in 1889, when his nomination by President Harrison to be American minister to Germany was rejected by the United States Senate because of articles he had published charging corruption to some members of that body. In the Civil War Mr. Halstead personally reported many battles, being rated as a war correspondent of the first class. Later in the Franco-German war and also in the Spanish-American war he added to his reputation in that line.

For fifty years he attended and reported all Republican national conventions, and in 1890 he was the only newspaper man who reported all the



MURAT HALSTEAD.

varied political conventions of that year. Some years ago he made an estimate that for forty years he had averaged writing more than 1,000,000 words a year, and since then his name has appeared constantly in papers and magazines at the head of innumerable articles.

Mr. Halstead was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1829, and was reared on a farm. As a youth he went to Cincinnati and joined the staff of the Commercial in 1853. A year later he purchased an interest for \$5,000 and in 1855 became head of the firm. In 1859 he attended and described for the Commercial the hanging of John Brown, and was in the reporters' gallery at Washington through the stormy scenes that followed. Later he edited the Brooklyn Standard Union and since then has been a special writer. Mr. Halstead was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Banks and had seven sons and three daughters. Four of the sons became successful journalists.

Tried the Effect of a Title.

Among the neighbors who annoyed Carlyle none perhaps gave him so much trouble as the boys who played about near his house. They made no secret of their dislike of the philosopher and stood in dread of his stick when he went abroad. James Waylen, who did a great part of the research for the "Cromwell," and who was at Carlyle's house almost daily, was one morning standing on the doorstep of the house in Cheyne row waiting to be let in when one of these young urchins came up to him in a deferential manner, and, touching his cap, said: "Please, sir, would you ask Lord Carlyle to give me my top? It's tumbled down his alley." During the morning Carlyle and Waylen chuckled together over the conciliatory title which the lad had created for his enemy.

Explained.

The Aged Angler—Oh, ay; the last fish I caught were a proper big 'un, an' no mistake.

The Inquiring Angler—Indeed? Why didn't you have it stuffed?

The Aged Angler—Well, you see, I weren't more nor a lad at the time.—The Sketch.

Waiting the Propitious Moment.

"Say, Maria, I'm tired of living shut up in the back building. Can't you open up the front now?"

"Oh, la, John, do wait till the papers begin to give the list of the fashionable coming to town."—Baltimore American.

Better Arrangement.

"Your daughter can come to me for her music lessons and can do her practicing at home."

"I'd rather you'd give her her lessons here at home and have her do her practicing at your rooms."—Houston Post.

People believe others to be such hypocrites that often a man's friends will not believe he is sick until he proves it by dying.



FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

TWO SUMMER SUITS.



Woman a Failure in Business.

"Woman has failed to 'make good' as a leader and thinker in the professions and in business. While many succeed in earning a very comfortable living for themselves, few rise to the top in any of the many lines of activity which they have invaded in recent years. Very few are among physicians or lawyers of note. Few rise to be executive heads of colleges, editors, or directors of big business enterprises. They have had control of fortunes; they have had sway in kitchens; they have always taught; they have always acted; yet men are the great financiers, cooks, teachers, managers of theaters. In no profession are they equal to any of the leading men who stand at the head of various occupations and whose names are familiar to the public."

This is the sweeping arraignment brought against woman in business and professional life by one of her own class, Mary O'Connor Newell, in Appleton's Magazine. She quotes with approval the statement of a well-known man that there are three kinds of women in business—the kind that marry, the discontented kind, and the desecrated kind—and that only the latter are successful.

The confession is made that even the women who seem to be most successful in professional occupations usually regard themselves as failures, whether they will admit it or not. By the time they have reached the point where they are able to accomplish important results they feel keenly the lack of family ties and home surroundings, and the more womanly they are the more strongly does this lack make itself felt. This is the explanation given of why so many young business women for whom brilliant careers are predicted abandon their chosen occupation for marriage.

Value of Good Digestion.

"To look young and keep your beauty you must have a good digestion," says a beauty culturist. "We feed our patrons upon herbs; we give them greens and we advise them to take acid fruits. When a Gypsy woman gets out of sorts she lives upon dandelion greens; she mixes sweet herbs; she doctors herself with the fruits of the earth and she recovers."

"Outdoor life is everything for the woman who wants to keep young."

"Her walk gives away the woman who does not want people to know how old she is. Usually she loses her elasticity. And she takes to high heels and a stilted walk. Wear conventional clothing and be elastic in your gait; in that way you will look younger."

"I advise women generally to join a dancing class. By taking the steps one can keep up one's elasticity winter and summer. I have a class of four women who come three times a week to learn the Gypsy fandangoes and the Spanish dances. They find that they breathe better, feel better and are more healthy generally from this exercise."

Dress for Little Girl.



White pique or linen is very desirable for a child's frock, such as is shown in the sketch, as such fabrics are especially practical for tub frocks. Baby Irish insertion and edge are used for the trimming, with a narrow Irish beading edge as a finish about the neck and open sleeves. The design would also be practical for chambrays and gingham or colored linens, trimmed with embroidery.

A Girl's Room.

A girl's room can be furnished throughout with white furniture, white walls and white woodwork. But the artists at work on such lovely rooms do not leave the room in all white, for bright red is suggested for cushions, carpets and ceiling borders. Then cerise is used for decorative scheme and often lavender or various shades of green. The last-mentioned color is fresh and beautiful for a summer room and one can easily grasp an idea of its comfortable appearance.

Opposes Woman in Politics.

Mrs. W. H. Taft opposes women entering politics. In an interview she said:

"As the wife of Mr. Taft I would interest myself in anything that vitally affected him or in which he was absorbed. I do not believe in a woman meddling in politics or in asserting herself along those lines, but I think any

woman can discuss with her husband topics of national interest, and in many instances she might give her opinion of questions with which, through study and contact, she has become familiar."

"Are you a clubwoman?"

"Yes, just as Mr. Taft is a clubman. We are both honorary members of several clubs, but we are seldom at any club. It is not because I do not believe in clubs. I do believe in them, but I have my social and home affairs to attend to and don't particularly feel the need of club life."

"Do you believe in a business life for a woman?"

"Not if a woman wants to have happiness and fulfill her greatest usefulness in this world. A happy marriage is the most complete and useful life for any woman. To be the mother of sweet, healthy children is a heritage that is greater than being—than being—"

"Yes, than being the mistress of the White House," she said.

Starching.

Have collars and shirts quite damp, as the starch gets into them better, and use the starch while quite hot. Dip and thoroughly squeeze the breast and collar of the shirt in the starch and wring out; do the same to the cuffs; clap the starched parts and hang up to get dry; afterwards sprinkle with water till damp; roll up for a few hours, then iron.

Embroidery or trimming on under linen is sometimes dipped in very thin starch. It irons better and will keep smooth and uncreased longer if slightly stiffened.

A cupful of stiff boiled starch added to every two gallons of the bluing water for under linen gives it a nice smoothness and gloss without stiffening perceptibly.

Lace Curtain.

Lace curtains must on no account be ironed. In the country they may be stretched on the grass, pinning out every point; in the town a sheet spread on the carpet will be found more suitable.

Dwellers in flats who find it difficult to dry such large articles, will be glad to know that if the curtains are hung up wet at an open window over night they will be dry next morning and hang more gracefully than if dried in the usual way. Take them down next morning, fold lengthwise and pass through the mangle.

Feathers may be washed by placing them in linen bags. Dip and squeeze these in soapuds, rinse in clean water and dry in sleeves in an empty room, turning the feathers frequently to prevent them sticking together.

Slipping Shoes.

Is there any woman who has not suffered with half shoes and pumps that slip up and down on the heel? In summer the streets seem to be crowded with humanity with painful expressions on their faces, treading as though terra firma were a much more fragile substance than it is. A relief, however, has at last been discovered by some wise person whose necessity transformed him an inventor.

Paste a piece of velvet inside the heel of the shoe, of course, with the side of the nap toward the foot, and this will effectually prevent any slipping or rubbing. It is very easy to do, costs but a very few cents and any good liquid glue may be used, so that at last an effectual and easy preventive for slipping heels has been found.

For Sunburn.

The brown or sunburn may be removed by the following lotion, which will restore the skin to its natural color: Bichlorate of mercury is coarse

powder, 8 grains; witch-hazel, 2 ounces; rose water, 2 ounces. Agitate until a solution is obtained. Mop over the affected parts. Keep the preparation out of the way of ignorant persons and children.

Very often when one has a cold, the eyes feel hot and are red and inflamed. The best way to effect a cure is to bathe the eyes frequently with a solution of boric acid and water. If the eyes do not feel improved after your cold disappears, it would be well to consult an oculist.

Chic Coiffure.



A pretty way to wear your hair for summer dances.

Renewing Oilcloth.

When oilcloth has been laid for a few months and is beginning to lose its shiny surface it can be renewed and made to last twice as long. Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, letting it stand on the top of the oven until it is dissolved. Wash the oilcloth thoroughly and let it dry. Then at night, when no one will walk on it, go over the entire surface carefully with a dannel dipped into the glue water. Choose a dry day for doing it, and by morning you will have a fine gloss.

Irons Easier.

To lessen materially the difficulty of ironing shirt-waist sleeves, open the sleeve from shoulder to wrist after joining the under-arm seam, hem the raw edges, finish the forward lap with lace and join the sleeve again with buttonholes and tiny flat pearl buttons. The result is not only practical, enabling one to iron a shirt-waist in about half the time it usually takes, but extremely pretty.

To Prevent Chills.

Take a piece of alum about the size of a nut and melt it in enough hot water to cover the hands. When the alum has quite dissolved, soak your hands in the liquid for a quarter of an hour. Wipe the hands dry, then rub thoroughly with a piece of common new dannel kept for the purpose. Wearing loose gloves at night and as much as you can during the day is a great protection for the hands.—Housekeeper.

Ice for Sticks.

When ice is broken in small pieces, ready for use in the sickroom, it melts rapidly. Keep a large piece in a basin or pail and cover with several thicknesses of newspaper and break off the pieces as needed. They can be broken any size desired and with little noise, simply by sticking the point of a darning needle into the ice and tapping it with a thimble.

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A MAN IN THE MAKING.

The story of Skaggles—as it is told by a writer in the Associated Sunday Magazine—is very simple, but it goes straight to that spot in the heart that is always waiting to respond to the brave and sweet things of life. Skaggles was not his name. Some one gave him that title the third day after he took the job. It was finally curtailed to "Skag." When he first came to the office he fitted like a mouse's tail in a well; but he had an old look—the look of a burden beyond his years. He was wan and pale, and his nose was red every time he came in from the weather. His shoes and stockings were ventilated beyond endurance to anybody except a boy.

But Skag was a faithful worker—at first. Bright and early he swept the office and dusted the desks—that is, used the duster—and by eight o'clock he was over in his corner, his hair plastered back and his face washed, save for the high-water mark about his neck. But by degrees Skag's enthusiasm over his new position languished. The clerks complained of unemptied wastebaskets and dusty desks. It was also noticed that Skag's clothes were daily growing more shabby, his hair longer, his shoes more run over, and it was evident that his mind was not on his work.

A reprimand from the "boss" had the desired effect. He became more punctual, took more interest in his work, seemed cheery, and sometimes whistled a little. But Skag's work was spasmodic. It was not long before he was as bad as ever. His work lagged, he was slow about getting round mornings, and his interest—outwardly, at least—was of the wooden Indian variety. The crowning and final test of endurance on the part of the office force came when he went to sleep in his chair.

"Skag, come here!"
It was the boss. Skag shuffled into the manager's private office, and sat on the edge of a chair, nervous and fidgety. The boss did not speak for a minute—his way of impressing a culprit.

"Skag, this thing has gone far enough! You are not paying attention to your work. Look at the dust on my desk—it's frightful. This is Monday. I'll give you just one week. Saturday winds you up unless you come out of that trance. That's all."

Skag sniffed and shuffled back to his chair, where he tugged at the seam on his trousers and gazed vacantly out of the window.

The next morning the office fairly glistened, and all through the week his work improved. The stenographer even discarded her work sleeves, her desk was so clean.

But no one noticed that Skag's face was growing thinner and his eyelids more drooping.

Saturday night, after five o'clock, Skag stayed and cleaned up the office. He would be that much ahead when Monday came.

Monday morning the office was as clean as a Dutch kitchen, but there was no Skag. Noon arrived, and still no Skag, at which the boss waxed wrathful.

"Jones, go up to the kid's house and see what the trouble is. Tell him if he can't get here by two o'clock, he needn't come at all."

When Jones returned he went into the manager's private office and closed the door. Later he came out with a long sheet of paper in his hand. The boss had headed the list with twenty-five dollars.

"What brought it on?" asked the stenographer.
"Exposure, and not enough to keep body and soul together. The kid's been sitting up nights with her for a month. Funeral's Wednesday."

Skag is still working. He wears a new suit, and the high-water mark round his neck has disappeared. And they do not call him Skaggles now. They call him by his right name.

Practicing by Ear.
When Grover Cleveland was practicing law in Buffalo one of his friends was a lady young lawyer who was forever pestering him with questions about legal points that he could just as well have looked up for himself. Even Cleveland's patience had an end. One day as his friend entered he remarked: "There are my books. Help yourself to them. You can look up your own case."

The lady lawyer stared at him in amazement.
"See here, Grover Cleveland," he said indignantly, "I want you to understand that you and your old books can go to thunder. You know very well that I don't read law. I practice entirely by ear."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Right Kind of a Girl.
Wedderly—Can the girl you are engaged to swim?
Singleton—I don't know. But why do you ask?
Wedderly—Because if she can you ought to be happy. A girl who can swim can keep her mouth shut.—Buffalo Commercial.

A Fulfillment.
They said he'd make his mark 'mongst men.
It was a prophecy profound.
He bought himself a fountain pen
And when he shook it now and then
Made marks on every one around!
—Washington Star.

When a locality is rather short on other resources, it is pretty apt to lay claim to a remarkably healthful climate.

STOPPED THE YELPING.

Rostand's Peasant Who Had Great Power Over Animals.

"When Edmond Rostand had completed his beautiful villa at Bayonne, he was on the verge of a nervous breakdown because of his inability to sleep," says a Paris paper. "The restfulness of the palace, however, and the charming surroundings worked wonders, and after a few days had passed the weary writer was able to sleep, and his friends looked for his speedy return to good health. But a dog blocked the progress of the cure. One night the dog began to bark, and in a short time dogs in all directions answered and the concert kept up until day broke. All efforts to locate the mischief making animal failed. Every night at the same time the barking began, and no one could suggest a remedy. One day one of the servants told about a ne'er-do-well in a nearby village who had great power over dumb animals—possibly he might help. He was called, a large reward was promised, and the barking ceased. A few weeks after the reward had been collected Rostand was again disturbed by the dogs under the leadership of the same unknown barker. The peasant was again called, and Rostand said, 'You must be well acquainted with the ways of animals to have such power over them.' The man beamed under the influence of the diplomatic flattery and proudly showed how he could imitate the whistling of birds and the noises made by animals in woods, barn or poultry ward. 'And how about dogs?' said Rostand. Then the man began to bark, and immediately the voice of the arch disturber was recognized. 'That's enough,' said Rostand. 'Here is a twenty franc piece. If we should hear the dogs bark again, the police will be called.' The peasant saw that he had fallen into a trap, the dogs were heard no more, and that,' says the writer, 'is my dog story without a dog.'"

GOING TO COLLEGE.

A Southwestern man describes, in the New York Sun, the rise and progress of the college in the Middle West. Up to the beginning of the Civil War the college man in the Middle West and the Southwest was an exception. The president of a small college in the interior of one State visited a town several times in search of students.

His first visit was an event. It was announced in the pulpits that the president of the college would address the citizens in the court-house on the advantages of college education. The court-house was filled. But when the president had finished his talk, and asked for students to enroll, there was no response.

It was not because the citizens were ignorant or too poor. They appreciated education to a limited extent, but believed the private school offered all the advantages necessary.

Another obstacle in the way of the college education was the home tie. People then were not accustomed to travel as now, and many fathers and mothers were opposed to anything that would take their children from home.

The president of the college went back to the town three times before he succeeded and got only one boy at the last.

Unfortunately for this zealous educator, the boy secured was dull, and returned from college duller than ever. He was a black eye to college training in that vicinity for a long time.

After the incident died out, another boy in the town, whose father came from the Old Dominion, was sent to the University of Virginia. The day he started for college was an event in the town. The best people went to the steamboat to see the young man off. The journey then was a long one—water, stage and rail. The weekly newspaper in its next issue made the event the big news of the week.

He did not return till he had finished his course. When he did return, with honors, his coming was like a jubilee.

He rode in an open broughie through the business portion of the town as if he were a hero. Women greeted him from the grounds by which the carriage passed. In the evening the young man was serenaded. He responded from the old portico of the home. The people who listened were stirred. They followed him exultingly into his home, where they were liberally entertained, for his father was a Virginia gentleman.

That was the beginning of college education in the town. A company of students went to the old university the next term. A year after that colleges sprang up all over the State.

If these incidents make a strange picture to an Eastern man, they also illustrate the spirit of the country. No missionary work for colleges is now required in the Middle West and Southwest.

A Smooth Tongue.
"No, Mr. Smith," she said gently, but firmly, "I can never be your wife." Then he struggled to his feet and said in broken tones: "Are all my hopes to be thus dashed to pieces? Am I never to be known as the husband of the beautiful Mrs. Smith?" This was too much, and she succumbed.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Give a man a chew of tobacco and set him talking about his favorite subject, and he soon becomes a disgusting object.

ALL RUN DOWN.

Miss Della Stroebe, who had Completely Lost Her Health, Found Relief from Pe-ru-na at Once.

Read What She Says.

MISS DELLA STROEBE, 710 Richmond St., Appleton, Wis., writes: "For several years I was in a run-down condition, and I could find no relief from doctors and medicines. I could not enjoy my meals, and could not sleep at night. I had heavy, dark circles about the eyes.
"My friends were much alarmed. I was advised to give Peru-na a trial, and to my joy I began to improve with the first bottle. After taking six bottles I felt completely cured. I cannot say too much for Peru-na as a medicine for women in a run-down condition."

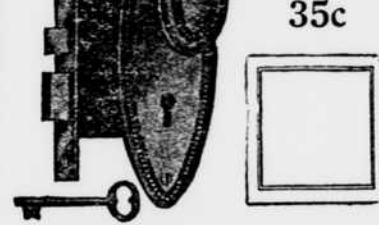
Pe-ru-na Did Wonders.
Mrs. Judge J. F. Boyer, 1421 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., says that she became run down, could neither eat nor sleep well, and lost flesh and spirit. Peru-na did wonders for her, and she thanks Peru-na for new life and strength.

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"The world is too vast to be revealed to any single intellect," declared Professor George Herbert Palmer of Harvard in an address at the University of Chicago. "We must have partition. Bacon said: 'I take all knowledge for my province.' He who says that in our day is not a Bacon. He is a fool. With out specialization no man can reach the limit of his powers." This reminds us

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

It is pretty hard to find a real statesman who looks upon the vice presidency as a promotion.

A plain woman who imagines she is pretty doesn't care to hear the plain truth.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grateful for the Refusal.
"I would like to get off early this afternoon," said the clerk, "as my wife wants me to beat some carpets."
"Can't possibly do it," said the employer, "We're too busy."
"Thank you, sir."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Some people wouldn't be so careful about their actions if it wasn't for the gossip.

A GOOD COMBINATION.

Independence and Adaptability Good Qualities to Be Joined.

"One of the Burrills has gone to a sanatorium," announced Miss Rhoda. "And another one has been off, she's down sick at home, and Phebe Tilford's there to look after her. Phebe's as much cousin to the Burrills as she is to the Altons, and they agreed to spare her. Of course, they're not well there yet, but Lucy's better, and Ellen's as well as she ever will be, I guess, and they couldn't expect to keep Phebe forever."

"I shouldn't wonder if she'd be glad of a change, even to a new sort of nerves. The Altons aren't exactly an easy-going family when they're well, and when they're sick—chuck-full of notions and whimsies, every blessed one of them, and each one's particular pet crankiness like poison to all the others. I don't wonder it ends up in breakdowns and hysteria. But with the Burrills—well, I am surprised at things going wrong there. Such a devoted family, and everything to make life easy, and good constitutions to start with. I don't understand it."

Mrs. Bonney sniffed. "Which Burrill girl has gone to the sanatorium?" she inquired.
"Cecilia—no, Emily. Cecilia is the one sick at home. No, that's wrong. Emily's at home and Cecilia— Well, I declare, I'm not sure, after all, whether it isn't Lucretia I'm thinking of. I always do get those Burrill girls mixed, they're so alike."

Mrs. Bonney sniffed again. "That's what's the matter with them, I believe. There isn't an individual idea or conviction or taste in the whole six and their mother. Everything that comes up they sit in family conclave and consider, and agree on a family opinion about, and that ends it. They live in a little Burrillized world of their own, and it isn't good for them. It's too monotonous, and it's beginning to get on their nerves. They need a good stirring up, and I hope Phebe'll give it to them."

"They said at the Altons' she was such a soothing person," observed Miss Rhoda, doubtfully.

"She would be, there. Phebe's independent, but she's adaptable—and it's a good combination, Rhoda. Independence and adaptability! There'd have been no nervous breakdowns with either the Burrills or Altons if they'd had them both. It's what makes family life comfortable and keeps it interesting. That's why everybody wants Phebe. She always blends, but she always adds a spice."

"She does," agreed Miss Rhoda. "But I wish she wasn't going to spice the Burrills quite so soon after blending with the Altons. How about her own nerves?"

"Another result of the same combination," said Mrs. Bonney, triumphantly. "She hasn't got any."

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A magician's wife may have occasion to feel proud of his trickery.

Funnel to Stiff Turkey.
Insert fruit can filler in turkey. You will not waste the dressing, or have any trouble filling the turkey.

A Miraculous Escape.

It happened that in the last month of the reign of Charles I. a certain ship chandler of London was foolish enough to busy himself over a barrel of gunpowder with a lighted candle in his hand. He paid the price of his folly. A spark fell into the gunpowder and the place was blown up. The trouble was the man who did the mischief was not the only one to perish. Fifty houses were wrecked, and the number of people who were killed was not known. In one house among the fifty a mother had put her baby into its cradle to sleep before the explosion occurred. What became of the mother no one ever knew, but what became of the baby was very widely known. The next morning there was found upon the leads of the Church of Allhallows a young child in a cradle, baby and cradle being entirely uninjured by the explosion that had lifted both to such a giddy height. It was never learned who the child was, but she was adopted by a gentleman of the parish and grew to womanhood. She must surely all her life have had a peculiar interest in that church.—Sir Walter Besant's "London."

When the Hair Falls

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There is scarcely any one, no matter how vigorous and healthy, who does not need a tonic sometimes. Little physical irregularities upset the system, the appetite fails, digestion is poor, the body feels tired and worn out, and other unpleasant symptoms give warning that the system is disordered and needs assistance to ward off, perhaps, some serious sickness or ailment. S. S. S. is recognized everywhere as the best of all tonics, nature's medicine, made entirely of healing, cleansing, invigorating roots and herbs, a systemic remedy without an equal. S. S. S. has the additional value of being the greatest of all blood purifiers. It re-establishes the healthy circulation of the blood, rids the body of that tired, worn-out feeling, improves the appetite and digestion, and brings about a return of health to those whose systems have been weakened or depleted. S. S. S. acts more promptly and pleasantly than any other medicine, and those who are run down in health should commence its use at once. It will thoroughly purify the blood and tone up the system. S. S. S. is admirably suited for a systemic remedy because it is free from minerals; it may be used without harmful results by persons of any age, and no unpleasant effects ever follow.

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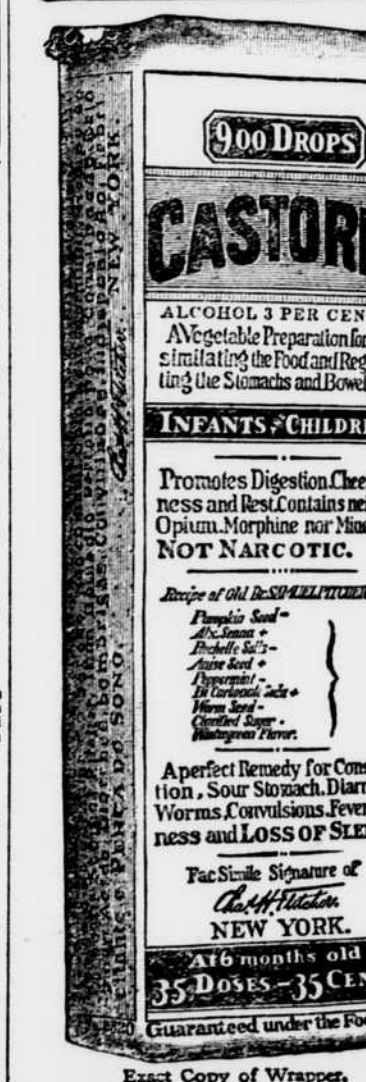
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1908.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months " 1 00
Three Months " 75

ADVERTISING RATES
Professional Cards, per month \$1 00
Display, per inch " 1 00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;
6 cents per line, each subsequent in-
sertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in
for publication will be charged for at
the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of
commercial job printing, and reason-
able prices will be furnished upon
application.

CURE THE HABIT

Many citizens of Alaska, and
especially in the smaller towns, are
forming a habit that costs Alaskan
merchants hundreds of thousands
of dollars annually. This habit is
the buying from eastern mail order
houses of a great proportion of the
boots, clothes, dry goods and even
groceries that are used. It sounds
rather like an exaggeration to say
that one sixth of all the merchan-
dise that comes to Southeastern
Alaska is bought by mail from the
big concerns of New York and Chi-
cago; and in the villages the pro-
portion is even greater. In order
that one may see the amount of
goods that are bought from abroad,
just let him stand in the ware-
house when a steamer is discharg-
ing freight, and notice the number
of packages and big boxes bearing
the label "From So-and-so, New
York," or "From Such-and-Such,
Chicago. Then step into the post-
office and see the number of pack-
ages that come by mail.

Last week this writer was told
by a certain citizen that he had
just received 500 shotgun cartridges,
a reloading outfit, an automatic
pistol, a game carrier and a duck
call from a well-known Chicago
firm. We asked him why he sent
away for them and he replied that
on the entire shipment, after pay-
ing the freight, he had saved \$2.35,
and he said, "That \$2.35 is worth
as much to me as it is to any of
the Wrangell dealers." We said
to him that the reason that home
dealers charged a little more was
that freight and the cost of the
maintenance of the store was high.
He replied: "I'll prove to you that
you are wrong. In the first place,
the real estate covered by the store
where I bought these goods cost
the firm \$100,000 a front foot; the
same sized lot can be bought here
for less than \$5,000. Then the cat-
alogues sent out cost the Chicago
house over a million dollars a year.
The Chicago house pays \$3,000,000
a year for newspaper advertising.
The building occupied by the Chi-
cago house cost several millions.
All kinds of taxes are higher in
Chicago than here. Now, if the
Chicago house can overcome all
these expenses, besides the salaries
of scores of people who do nothing
but attend to wrapping and ship-
ping, and yet sell at a lower cost,
there must be something wrong."

"But," we told him, "Wrangell
dealers buy from Seattle, where
everything is high, while the Chi-
cago house buys enormous quanti-
ties in the eastern markets, where
keen competition reduces prices to a
minimum." "Well, the Wrangell
merchants are not under obliga-
tions to buy from Seattle. If the
Seattle wholesalers can maintain a
host of drummers and then sell at a
profit which will allow the home
dealer a profit when he sells at a
price so near that of the mail order
house, why can't the Wrangell
dealer buy direct from the eastern
markets and sell goods in Wrangell
at the wholesale price they
now pay?" We could not answer
this question except by saying that
this would necessitate the home
merchant making a trip east once

or twice a year. "Well," said he,
"the rebate on his shipments would
more than cover the expenses of
these trips, while on the shipments
from the mail order houses, the
consignee gets no rebate."

We then tackled him with the
proposition that the Chicago house
would not extend him credit if he
was hard up, nor help to build up
the town in any way. "Well," he
replied, "I own no property here,
and it makes no difference to me
whether the town lives or dies.
There are lots of others in my po-
sition. If the Wrangell merchants
want this business they must make
the right prices. Then I will buy
my goods from them."

The above is an actual conversa-
tion, and is not published for the
purpose of making a point. We
also heard another party remark
that he and two others had just
clubbed together and bought over
a hundred dollars worth of goods
from a Chicago house.

SENTINEL will always be found
boosting for the patronage of home
business men, and refuses to run
ads for the eastern houses. Yet, it
sometimes wonders why the home
merchants don't work together and
make a standard scale of prices
which will cure this cankerous mail
order habit.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Throughout Alaska there is great
need for the cultivation of that
spirit of co-operation which has
already made many sections and
cities of the United States famous
for their material development.

Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis,
Seattle, Spokane, and Los Angeles
are notable examples of the power
that comes from united effort.
More than a score of other promi-
nent cities might be cited as object
lessons, but these suffice for the
present purpose.

In many of the school readers
that were used a few years ago
there was the fable of an old man,
who, after untiring a bundle of
fagots, broke each without effort,
one by one. Binding a dozen or
more of the same sized fagots by
the use of a string he was unable
to break them. The motto of the
fable was: "My sons, in union
there is strength."

At Los Angeles, the hotel clerk
or other employee who dares to tell
a stranger within the gates that
Los Angeles contains a single
speck to her detriment will be vis-
ited by a delegation from one of
the promotion clubs, will be warned
to desist from similar offenses, and
a repetition of the indiscretion will
result in his discharge, after which
he will not be able to obtain any
position in Los Angeles. A simi-
lar spirit is in the atmosphere of
Seattle and Spokane, where it is
everybody's business to portray the
good things and remain silent re-
garding the evil.

Alaskan towns are more or less
antagonistic with each other, and
even the residents of the towns
have too much of a bent for letting
their pessimism crop out in too
marked a degree. We do not be-
lieve that employers should coerce
employees into falsehood when
asked by a stranger concerning the
town; neither do we believe in an
employee volunteering detrimental
information concerning the town.
When a stranger asks a question
about a certain thing, it will create
a better impression in his mind if
the person asked speaks truth, and
"calls a horse a horse."

But the proper thing for Alaska
citizens to do is to work together
for the good and welfare of the en-
tire territory, and place their re-
spective towns in such condition
that no ill can be said of them.

Wrangell has a Chamber of Com-
merce which has accomplished
much good for the town already.
Some people, and even members of
the organization, speak slightly of
the Chamber, and display their
lack of interest openly. But that
is not the way to accomplish good.
If every member would boost for
all he is worth, and attend the one
monthly meeting of the Chamber,
a very perceptible change would
soon take place in the social and
business intercourse of Wrangell's
citizens.

There are in the Chamber of
Commerce room in the Patenaude
Building, almost ten thousand of
the prospectus just finished, also a
lot of envelopes for mailing same.
Don't forget that these are public
property, and if anybody writes to
you for a description of the town
and country, send him one. Or,
still better, if you have a friend
that you think would like to know
about this section, mail him one.
DO IT NOW!

There are thousands of acres of
excellent haying land lying un-
claimed and uncultivated at the
delta of the Stikine. Some of these
fine days these lands will be turned
to profit by thrifty farmers. All of
it is rich loam and, by putting til-
ling in the ditches and filling them
in, will be ready for the plow.

What's the matter with having a
regular old fashioned spelling
school and ciphering match during
the winter? This is a form of
amusement that would result in
much good for those who are de-
ficient along the lines of spelling
and mental arithmetic.

Stickine Tribe No. 5
Imp. O. R. M.
Meets Tuesday evening of each
week at Red Men's Hall, Wrangell,
Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcome.
J. H. WHEELER, Sachem.
A. V. B. SNYDER, C. of R.

SERIAL NO. 688
SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRY
BY ASSIGNEE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 19, 1908.
NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis P. Hunt,
whose postoffice address is Mankato, Minnesota,
the legal assignee of Thomas McCormack, bene-
ficiary under Section 2206, Revised Statutes of the
United States, granting additional lands to sol-
diers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy
of the United States during the War of the Rebel-
lion, has applied to enter the lands embraced in
U. S. Survey No. 215, situated on the south shore
of Shakan Strait, and more particularly described
as follows:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, 18 links above high
tide line of Shakan Strait, a stone marked Beg.
Cor. No. 1 S. 45 E. whence U. S. Location Monu-
ment No. 5 bears N 8 degrees 52 minutes W.,
57.02 chains distant; thence S. 44 deg. 00 min. E.,
42.87 chs. to Cor. No. 2, a stone marked S. 3. 21 E.
thence S. 46 deg. 00 min. W., 19.34 chs. to Co. No.
3, a stone marked S. 3. 21 E.; thence N. 44 deg. 00
min. W., 42.87 chs. to Cor. No. 4, on high tide line
of Shakan Strait, a stone marked S. 21 E.; thence
along said high water mark, (1) N. 67 deg. 00
min. E., 6.30 chs.; (2) N. 45 deg. 22 min. E., 4.00
chs.; (3) N. 33 deg. 00 min. E., 9.10 chs. to Cor.
No. 1, the place of beginning. Area, 79.98 acres.
Magnetic variation at all corners 81 deg. 00 min. E.
As additional to the said McCormack's original
homestead on the east half of the southeast quar-
ter of section eight, in township 10 south, of range
1 west, which he entered at New Orleans, La.,
per Homestead Entry No. 8, dated January 17th,
1897.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any por-
tion of the above described tract of land are re-
quired to file with the Register and Receiver of
the U. S. Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, their ad-
verse claim thereto, under oath, during the
period of the publication of this notice, or within
thirty days thereafter, or they will be barred by
provisions of the statutes.

LEWIS P. HUNT.
It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be
published for the statutory period in the ALASKA
SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper, published at
Wrangell, Alaska.
JOHN W. DUDLEY,
Register.

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Bando Brothers

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from the best product of the

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UNTIL THE ELECTRICITY IS SWITCHED OFF

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Comes Home Without Oars

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GEORGE SNYDER, Agent, - WRANGELL, ALASKA

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Lumber in Any Quantity to Any Point in Southeastern
Alaska. Parties Intending to use Lumber in Quantity
will do well to apply for prices before buying elsewhere

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Wrangell, Alaska

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ALASKA

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